

WATER
FESTIVAL

Last Sunday's 3rd national synchronized swimming championship in the swimming pool of the Moscow Olympic Sports Complex was first to be held under the auspices of a recently instituted federation embracing 2,000 performers from 27 Soviet cities.

87 participants from seven Union republics entered the awards, said USSR state coach Igor Bugayev. Even though the scores went to already famous Moscow competitors, 19-year-old Yelena Osipova who won the overall title and her partner Irina Polyomkina who snatched two titles for the pair and group composition, they had a rather tough time from younger competitors.

The performances lost Smolny offered trainers the basis for the selection of a national team for its first yet European junior championship due on August 16-19 at the Hange, Holland.

Yelena Dolzhenko, 17, who won the bronze in the individual programme, has been practicing the sport for only three years. Her cherished goal is to make the European finals. Her teammates in the national junior team Irina Zhukova and Olga Bolaya who did well in the duet event, are also in a fighting mood.

It is believed that the rising skills of the girls will soon hope for the USSR to present a fairly strong team for the 1985 European championship in Sofia and the 1986 Madrid world championship.

Valeriya MIRONOVA



National champions Irina Polyomkina and Yelena Osipova in action. Photo by Andrei Kaynnev

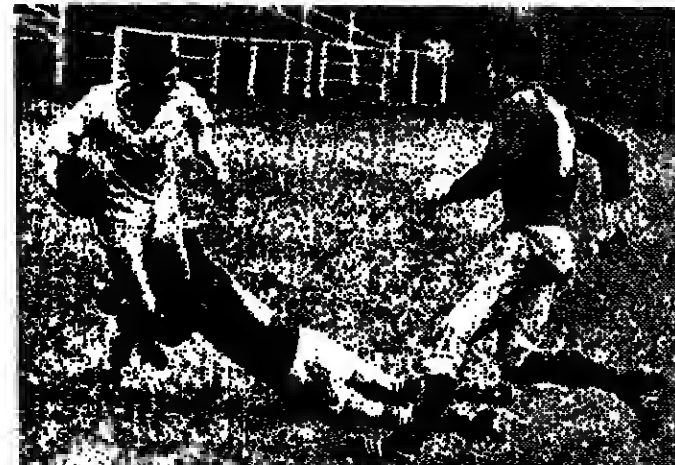
26th MEDAL FOR SERGEI KOPYLOV

At the just ended national championships on the Kiyat-skoye Olympic cycling track in Moscow, 24-year-old Sergei Kopylov of Tula won two gold awards and is now considered to be one of the main favorites to be one of the main favorites in the "Friendship-84" tournament scheduled for Moscow in late August.

In our previous issue we carried a report on triple world champion Sergei Kopylov's 1,000 m time trial wins. Last Sunday he won his favourite sprint event where he twice won

the world title in an event closely contested with Alexander Lunin of Syzdarya. 1980 Games time trials silver medalist in the past year in two Pan-Amos has followed Kopylov's system of combining time trials with sprint, which has boosted his performance considerably. Finishing third in the race was another ex-world champion, 19-year-old Nikolai Kovsh of Moscow.

For Kopylov his latest win brought up to 26 the number of his gold awards.



Reigning national champion Moscow Slava was thrashed 3-0 by Kufal DSK in a recent national rugby championship in Moscow. Photo by Sergei Proskov

YURI TITOV
ELECTED PRESIDENT

Yuri Titov, 48, of the USSR, was elected president of the International Gymnastic Federation for a third term at the authoritative organization's recent Congress. He was first elected to this office in 1976.

A Medalist Master of Sport, he was overall world champion in 1962. He also won the Olympic team title in 1956.

Our editorial office, which organizes annual International "Moscow News" gymnastics competitions is in constant touch with Y. Titov.

As our long-time friend we wish him good health and success in his work as President of IGF.

THE SCORE
IS 7-7 SO FAR...

Wimbledon champion American John McEnroe and five times Wimbledon winner Swede Bjorn Borg who fell competitive sports two years ago will hold an exhibition match in Kansas City, Missouri, this September, according to an Associated Press report.

The idea belongs to McEnroe who still has no edge over his rival, the score of their matches being 7-7 as Borg won when they met in the US open championships in 1981.

Games
without champions

From July 28 to August 12 Los Angeles will be the scene for the 23rd Olympics but conspicuously absent from the Games are sportsmen from the USSR and most socialist nations.

One of the most attractive aspects of sports is keen competition out of which the highest emerges in a hard-fought and honest contest. From this standpoint the present Games cannot, regrettably, provide a true idea of the balance of power in most Olympic sports. According to the Bratslav "Pravda" newspaper, 56 per cent of the world champions in various sporting activities will be missing from the Los Angeles Games. Now are attending such events as weightlifting, modern pentathlon, basketball, and handball. The percentage of champions in boxing, and Graeco-Roman and freestyle wrestling that will be absent from the Games is 75. Even in athletics the figure stands at over 53 per cent.

The Games' Organizing Committee and the US administration especially, have done all they could to keep the USSR away from Los Angeles. Anti-Soviet campaign, threats of physical violence and libelous statements were matched by discriminatory demands breaching the Olympic Charter, forcing Soviet sportsmen to decline participation in these all-important Games.

But what purpose did the anti-Soviet hysteria serve? Indeed in the Games has declined, instantly affecting the ticket sales, and technical performance has lost its standards. In fact, the organizers were interested in other things, which surfaced most graphically on the opening

day — an undisciplined and noisy "American way of life" and a continuation of its presidential campaign.

Soviet people are deeply convinced that the difficulties of the Olympic movement are not only temporary and do not force advocating the policy of the Olympic movement, but compliance with the Olympic Charter and making the Olympic movement a holiday of youth and sports will ultimately triumph.

Libya stays out

Only several hours before the Los Angeles Games got off to a bad start, the Libyan Olympic delegation announced its decision to attend in protest over discriminatory measures by the US State Department against Libyans. The delegation issued entry visas to Libyan athletes who were to compete in the Games.

A Department spokesman in Washington said that the Libyans were refused visas for "security reasons." The spokesman said that they had been turned away from the Games only when they refused to board a plane for Los Angeles.

The president of the Organizing Committee of the Games, Dr. Philip H. Brown, claimed that the Libyans were not invited to the Games as they were not members of the International Olympic Committee.

In the course of their two-day talks, which were later continued at a luncheon given by the President in honor of Andrei Gromyko, the key question of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States of America and, in this connection, the situation in the Middle East as a whole were discussed as a major topic.

Andrei Gromyko made it clear to the President the principal Soviet assessment of the present-day course of US policy, which was characterized to a great extent by a statement by Konstantin Chernenko as obviously geared towards further and dangerous escalation of international tensions.

After meeting with the US President, Andrei Gromyko made the following statement to the press:

In talks with President Ronald Reagan, in the course of which the basic principles of the policy of the Soviet Union and the United States were set out on both sides, does not, regrettably, make it possible to reach a conclusion on practical and positive changes to the US administration's foreign policy. There is no evidence that it is ready to adopt realistic positions on its most serious problems of war

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ANDREI GROMYKO:
"Still no changes
in U.S. foreign
policy"

Washington. During his stay in the United States Andrei Gromyko, Member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, First Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, had a meeting in the White House with US President Ronald Reagan at the latter's invitation.

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BAM:
'golden' link in place

They laid the last "golden" link in the Baikal-Amur Railway. Photo by A. Abozo

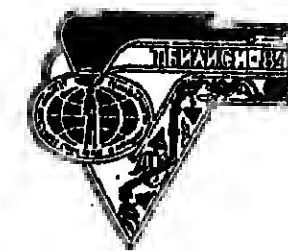


Trains speeding along the BAM line. Photo by B. Bryukhmenko

Konstantin Chernenko has received numerous congratulations in connection with his recent award of the Order of Lenin and his third Hammer and Sickle Gold Medal.

In a letter published in "PRAVDA", Konstantin Chernenko expressed his deep gratitude to all those who congratulated him on the occasion.

In his letter Chernenko writes in particular: "I will do all I can to work for greater unity among the socialist countries, for growth in the authority and influence of the international Communist and working class movement; stronger alliance between world socialism and the national liberation movement; the development of the mutually advantageous cooperation between the USSR and other states; a firm rebuff of the aggressive intrigues of imperialism, and for strengthening peace and security of peoples."

Solidarity
in action

Tbilisi. The Soviet people support the nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America in their struggle against imperialism, for freedom, independence and the right to decide their own fate.

This is contained in a declaration adopted by participants at the Fifth Soviet Conference of Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia and Africa which has just ended in Tbilisi, capital of Soviet Georgia. Participating in its deliberations were representatives from all the constituent republics of the USSR and guests from seventy countries.

Addressing the Conference, the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, Eduard Shvachadze, stressed that the Soviet Union attached great importance to the strengthening and development of alliance with peoples struggling for a just cause. The activities of the Soviet Afro-Asia Solidarity Committee and the tasks facing this organization were described by Alexander Dzaokhov, Vice-Chairman of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee; Director of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences Yevgeny Primakov; Director of the Afro-

(Continued on page 8)

CIRCULATED AT THE UN

New York. Letters by USSR Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko to UN General Secretary Javier Perez de Cuellar in which the Soviet Union proposes to convene the agenda of the 39th Session of the UN General Assembly on the theme "The use of outer space exclusively for peaceful purposes" for the benefit of mankind and the inalienability of the policy of state terrorism and any actions by states aimed at undermining the social and political system in other sovereign states.

Kalevi Sorsa:
the visit was useful

His visit to the Soviet Union was successful, Kalevi Sorsa told a TASS correspondent. The meetings and talks to the Finnish people and the atmosphere of good-neighboredness I am particularly grateful with my meeting with Konstantin Chernenko, and this showed a deep un-

derstanding of the problems which are now of vital importance to the Finnish people and reiterated his country's allegiance to the freely concluded agreement between our nations and the cause of preservation of peace on earth. I am sure, he said, that the visit will further strengthen our relations.

Sixty years of Soviet Kirghizia

Seven thousand and 820 thousand. These two figures, which represent the numbers of pupils to school before the Revolution and today, speak of the blossoming of culture in the Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic which celebrates the sixtieth anniversary of its proclamation to mid-October this year.

100 and 45,900 are the respective and comparative figures of hospital beds in the republic. Industrial output in Kirghizia has grown 690 times. By the beginning of the current century, only 0.6 per cent of the population could read and write. Today, the membership of Kirghiz Academy of Sciences is 1.5 thousand.

Before the Revolution, there were no books or newspapers in the Kirghiz language. The system of writing was first devised to 1924. Today, there are sixty newspapers published in the language, with a circulation of 715 thousand copies. Besides, there are 16 magazines.

These and many other figures and facts, characterizing the blossoming of the mountainous country and the progress of its

3,875-thousand population, were outlined at a press conference in Moscow by Dzhamal Tashbekova, Vice-Chairman of the Kirghiz Council of Ministers and Foreign Minister of the Republic. She headed a high-level delegation at a press conference dedicated to the memorable date.

The members of the delegation included famous people of the republic: a shepherd, a writer, a pianist, an instructor of future industrial workers, head of the foreign tourism department and Vice-President of the Kirghiz Academy of Sciences. They portrayed a brilliant picture of the social and economic progress made by Kirghizia after the Revolution.



A Kirghiz national festive dance. Photo by V. Kozlovsky

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U.S. finds itself isolated at UNESCO

Paris. UNESCO continues to be subjected to Washington's furious attacks.

This is borne out by a speech made by the US delegate Mr. Gerard who addressed the 120th Session of UNESCO's Executive Board now meeting in Paris. The American delegate this time made another attempt to bring pressure to bear on the organization and to make UNESCO give up the fundamental principles. Again resorting to blackmail, Mr. Gerard declared that UNESCO's Secretariat had allegedly done very little to improve its work, and, therefore, the present session would quite possibly be the last one in which the United States took part.

Washington's position was sharply criticized by a whole number of members of the Executive Board. The course of the present session shows that the United States has actually found itself in isolation, because even its Western allies have admitted that UNESCO is going along the road of constructive changes, and have spoken in favour of reforms which at present its leadership is carrying out.

High praise of Soviet proposals

Aden. The Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party has had a plenary meeting here under the chairmanship of the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, Chairman of the People's Council and Prime Minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Ali Nasser Muhammad. The delegates who attended the meeting examined the questions involved in the activities of the Yemen Socialist Party in the political, social and economic spheres.

The plenary meeting expressed concern over the growing international tensions which have arisen as a result of the militaristic activities of the imperialist circles. It confirmed the foreign political course followed by the party towards the struggle for peace and security of the peoples.

The participants in the plenary meeting gave a high praise for the proposals made by the Soviet Union on a Middle East settlement, noting that these proposals provide a real basis for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

In memory of Nasser

Cairo. Celebrations were held in Egypt in memory of the 14th death anniversary of the President of the republic, outstanding political and state figure of the Arab East, Gamal Abdel Nasser. During a ceremony a wreath was laid at his grave attended by high party and public officials. The wreath was laid by Egyptian President, H. Mubarak.

In his radio and TV address to the nation, Mubarak stressed that the name of Nasser was inseparably linked with the gains of the July revolution of 1952, which opened up a new epoch in the life of Egypt and placed the country on the road of independent development. The revolution, he said, changed the course of history in the region and gave a powerful boost to the national liberation movement of other peoples.



And yet they say I cannot destroy the world
Drawing by Yuri Ivanov

NO REPLY FROM ISRAEL

New York. Tel Aviv refuses to comply with the UN Security Council's resolution demanding that Israel occupation authorities cease their illegal activities directed against the Mayors of the towns of El Khail and Helbut now held in prison. This is contained in a report by the UN Secretary-General J. Perez de Cuellar published in the Headquarters of the International

CIA KEEPS MURDERERS

Washington. The Senate Intelligence Committee, reports the newspaper "Boston Globe", has drawn a report which contains documentary materials which testify to the many years of cooperation between the American Central Intelligence Agency and a number of representatives of the army and punitive agencies in El Salvador involved in the operations of the "death squad". Among other activities, the Central Intelligence Agency in the 70s allocated an annual 90-thousand-dollar pay to the head of the Salvadoran police, Nicolas Carranza, who, together with other accomplices, is guilty of the murder of thousands of people, and of carrying out genocide policies, unleashed under the pretext to struggle against the local patriots. The report also mentions other similar facts. However, under the pretext of guarding official secrets, they are concealed from the American public.

ANDREI GROMYKO 'Still no change in U.S. foreign policy'

(Continued from page 1)

and peace, without a mutually acceptable solution of which change for the better is possible either in Soviet-American relations or in the international situation.

The President spoke in a more frequent meeting between representatives of sides — at summit, medium, other levels. This is not combined with the new content of the talks and violation of constructive dialogue; cessation of the process, reduction in contact with the ultimate aim of destroying them altogether. A national tension — all this state of affairs both in a world as a whole and in a sphere of relations between two powers.

But this is not the only Soviet Union will continue to judge the real intentions of American side by its deeds. The future will show whether Washington intends to adjust its political course.

After meeting with Assistant Secretary of State George Shultz, Gromyko had met with the Secretary of State George Shultz and further exchanged views on connection with some regions of the world, including Europe, the Middle East and the Far East.

It was agreed to hold a meeting in the context of talks — meetings of representatives to further discuss other problems.

During the talk, Gromyko emphasized the importance of bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and the United States.

Solidarity in action

(Continued from page 1)

ca Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences Andrei Gromyko, and other speakers.

The Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee is actively fruitfully cooperating with national organizations and liberation movements in the struggle against imperialism. The Assembly's resolution was one hundred percent in favour of the Soviet Union in the struggle against imperialism. The resolution was adopted by the Assembly with a record vote of 149 to 0.

MINI special conference

FACTS and EVENTS

● The Union of Soviet Friendship and Relations with Foreign States and the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee have jointly issued a statement on the 35th anniversary of the Chinese People's Republic of China.

● A delegation of the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia has been held in the Soviet Union. The delegation was headed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Armenia, and included other high-ranking officials.



Billy Graham testifies

New York. Soviet people are deeply and sincerely interested in peace. Twice during the present century they have experienced the horrors and destruction of war and know what it is like. World War II cost 20 million people in the USSR, the noted US public of religious faith, Billy Graham, told a press conference to mark his trip around the Soviet Union.

He said he learnt from his recent talks in the Soviet Union that the Soviet people are open for sincere dialogue with the USA but will never accept a situation where the USA and the USSR have the most powerful weapons capable of destroying the world and leaving mankind no chance for survival.

We live in a very complex and dangerous period of history. Why I am sure that the common goal for all nations is peace. It is essential for understanding and for promoting peace on our planet. B. Graham emphasized, adding that he will be the USSR and the USA to lead to the destruction of nuclear weapons.

Neighbours should know each other better

Tokyo. The Japanese public is actively preparing for the forthcoming Soviet-Japanese round-table conference in Moscow which will discuss ways of ensuring a healthy world atmosphere and developing bilateral relations. The establishment of good neighbourly relations between Japan and the USSR in the political, economic and cultural spheres serves as a guarantee for stable relations between the two nations and an important factor of peace and prosperity in Asia, parliament

upper chamber deputy from the Socialist Party D. Katayama told a TASS correspondent.

Promotion of trade and economic links with the Soviet Union, he said, would help stabilize the Japanese economy, now largely dependent on the economic situation in the USA. The development of contacts in all areas and broader cultural exchange would help facilitate understanding between our peoples. We are neighbours and should use all the opportunities to learn more about each other, he emphasized.

Science and technology

ELECTRONICS TO SAVE HOT WATER

At first glance, the idea of using electronics to plumbing seems a waste. It has been estimated, however, that one makes use of only fifteen per cent of the hot water for washing, with the rest going waste. In order to cut out the waste, and to bring down the energy consumed in the heating process, French specialists have come out with an idea: they replaced traditional turning taps with electronic valves fitted with optic sensors. The tap is automatically kept shut, opening only when a hand gets near it. This solution is of particular interest to surgeons who will have no need to touch germ-infested fittings each time they want to wash their hands.

TERMITES AS PROSPECTORS

There is no need to prospect deep inside the Earth's crust to find deposits of non-ferrous metals. The only thing the prospectors have to do is to take a closer look at heaps made by termites. This conclusion was

made by staff members of the Geological Department of Sri Venkateswara University in the city of Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh state).

The scientists carried out a spectrum analysis of materials used by the insects to build their homes. It turned out that samples taken from termite heaps in the area of three different deposits of vanadium, chromium and copper have high contents of these metals. The termites possess the ability to take out of the metal ore fractions of metals which they can use as construction material. This can be of substantial significance to prospectors.

DESERT TO BE IRRIGATED

In Libya, preparations are being made towards a huge project to irrigate desert lands. Water will flow to the country's arid zones from the underground rich water springs in the Kufra oasis along a 4,000-kilometre pipeline. It is believed that in this way, nearly 180 square kilometres of land can be successfully irrigated.

OF INTEREST

Important finds

Early this year, a previously unknown piece written by Johann Sebastian Bach was found in West Germany, reports the International Bach Research Institute in the city of Stuttgart. The Institute's staff members have shown that the piece which begins with the words, "Only think, the Children of My Father" was written by the great German composer. The score of Bach's piece was found quite by chance in one of the archives where scores of 123 other church works were found. The authorship of most of them is ascribed

to Christian Friedrich Bausch, a musician and copyist of Bach's music, while no authors have been established for 31 other pieces. It is quite possible that some of them were written by Bach, the newspaper "Magyar Hirlap" reports.

A picture found in the cellar of a house in the village of Sanz, Spain, was recently found to be a portrait of the famous Italian composer, the newspaper "Magyar Hirlap" reports.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

THREE YEARS OF STRUGGLE

Three years ago, forty women with their children left the Welsh city of Cardiff on a 200-kilometre march towards the oil base of Greenham Common west of London in Berkshire, writes Vikenty Melnyuk in IZVESTIA.

The siege of Greenham Common continues, he notes. This is a double siege. The women do not leave their tents, nor do they remove their pickets from the American missile base. The police, on their part, do not lift the siege of the "peace camp". On the one side there are the best, the purest strivings of millions of people — strivings arising from concern over a peaceful future for this planet Earth. On the other, there is protection of the interests of all those who are ready to play with the fates of the world. That is why the tent towns near Greenham Common have turned into an impregnable fortress, a stronghold which defies all repressions. They are not to be taken by any means, fair or foul.

DANGEROUS 'DEFENCE'

This year's White Book on Defence published recently by the Japanese National Defence Department stresses that the strengthening of the military alliance with Washington and the presence of American armed forces on Japanese soil still remain the backbone of the country's military policy, writes K. Kaslov, D. Sc. (Military), in the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA. The White Book claims that the American bases in Japan are needed to protect the country from a fictitious Soviet military threat.

However, numerous facts show that in reality the Pentagon has set up hundreds of bases and military installations in Japan for purposes remote from the defence of this country. It is not defence purposes that it maintains nearly fifty thousand servicemen here for American strategic and tactical reasons on this account for more than what is said in the White Book. A special report presented by the Defence Department in Washington to the American Congress unambiguously says that all the American forces in Japan are part of the United States' forward defence system. It is well known today that the Pentagon describes as forward defence the location along the Soviet border and the borders of other socialist states of springboards for a nuclear attack — places, which will become targets for retaliatory blows in case of a military conflict, stresses the author.

NOOZE DISGUISED AS AID

The wide-ranging arsenal of neocolonialist methods for plunder has been of late including more and more prominently a policy pursued by the foreign, mostly American banks, aimed at further lightening of the noose of debts on the developing countries and at gaining new political and economic concessions on this basis, writes V. Smirnov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA.

The foreign debts, which have been imposed on the newly independent states through their inconvertible position in the system of the world capitalist economy, have assumed enormous proportions, the author notes. By early 1984, the developing countries' foreign debts stood at \$16 thousand million dollars, a 4.5-fold increase against 1975. At present, the developing countries are forced to spend between one-fourth and one-third of their export earnings on repayment of their foreign debts.

The problem of growth and repayment of debts incurred by the developing countries is further aggravated by the policies of unprecedented increases in the bank lending rates, particularly recently pursued by the American banks. These policies arise, first and foremost, from the need to cover the colossal spendings on the arms race by the United States.

JUSTICE SHOULD PREVAIL

The closer the day on which Mario Merello, a judge from Rome who investigates the version about the involvement of Bulgarian citizen Sergei Antonov in the attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II, promised to make public his decision, whether there should be a trial or not, the louder and more hysterical is the propaganda orchestration of this provocative case, writes I. Ivanov in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA.

According to the Italian legislation, a trial can only begin if there is weighty evidence to support the case, the author notes. Antonov's lawyers, who have thoroughly studied the many volumes of the case, categorically state that there is not a single shred of evidence against Antonov.

Will justice prevail? Or is the truth going to be, for an unpious time, sacrificed on the altar of political reaction? Let us hope, the author writes, that the voice of conscience will prove louder and that Sergei Antonov will be able of long last to embrace his relatives at home.

Had Columbus a transmitter?

In connection with the 500th anniversary of Christopher Columbus' discovery of America, an Italian newspaper has decided to find out how gullible and well-informed its readers are.

In one of its Saturday issues it printed an advertisement: "Historical relic of a cheap offer: Christopher Columbus' onboard radio".

Before long, 84 readers responded by writing that they would like to buy the great sailor's transmitter.

Robbery in a jail

Prisoners in Pompano Beach, Florida, were shocked when a stranger wearing a mask burst into a cell filled with inmates and asked a detail of them to "let him in". "It's all right, robbery!" he took their translator, alarm clock, watch and other things, and vanished. We are all indignant, the staff and the prisoners, said the prison chief to reporters. Just think: it is impossible to find out even in a jail

1984.10.15.16

PROFILES

GALINA VOLCHEK

A short while ago, the Sovremennik Theatre which has one of the most popular companies in Moscow, gave its first performance of "The Inspector-General" by Nikolai Gogol produced by young art director, Yelena Fokina. The chief art director, Galina Volchek, played the part of town governor's wife, Anna Andreyevna. At present, Galina Volchek is rehearsing a part in Edward Albee's play, "Who is Afraid of Virginia Woolf?" in this something coincidental, or is it an unexpected turn of fate? Not at all. To Galina Volchek, who graduated from the School-Studio at the Moscow Art Theatre and began her career as an actress, this is only natural.

She created bright, unforgettable images in plays staged at Sovremennik. They are broad-brush, lyrical, and "Alive Forever" (by Viktor Rozov), the old pilgrim woman Gretchka in the tragedy, "Without a Cross" based on a novel by Vladimir Tedyakov. Mother in "The Appointment" (by Alexander Volodin) and Anna in Edward Albee's "The Ballad of the Sad Cat".

Her interest as an actress is also left to Galina Volchek's work as an art director. She understands actors perfectly well, knows their psychology, and has a keen appreciation of all the nuances of an actor's mind. She is aware of the hidden springs which, when pressed, open up surprising, unexpected possibilities in an actor's talent of which he may not be aware himself.

The rehearsal improvisation in the actors' play was left in her very first work as an art director — the 1982 production of "Two for the Seesaw" by William Gibson, which the Sovremennik Company is still staging.

This strictness and refinement of the theatrical form and the desire to concentrate all her attention on the inner life of the hero, his character and his life, is the hallmark of Galina Volchek's artistry. This can also be seen from certain plays she has staged: "The Common Story" (based on Ivan Goucharov's novel), a play which won her the State Prize; "The Train", a tragedy novel by Mikhail Roshchek.



"The Lower Depths" by Gorky; "The Cherry Orchard" by Chekhov; "Feedback" by Alexander Gelman; Konstantin Simonov's "From Leningrad's Notes" and Chekhov's "The Three Sisters". Galina Volchek's art is acclaimed not only in this country, but also abroad. She has played a number of plays of the Russian classics and modern Soviet repertoire at theatres in Hungary, the German Democratic Republic and the United States. Volchek believes this to be very important not only for the theatrical plane.

The theatre brings people much closer together than any other art, since it is designed for a most immediate contact between people, she says. This contact exists between performers and spectators, and between those who produce the play.

Timed to coincide with the 49th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory over fascist Germany in World War II, the Sovremennik Company, whose repertoire includes several remarkable plays dedicated to heroes of the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945, is now rehearsing the production of Georgi Baklanov's novel, "Forever Nineteen", for this year's theatrical season. The theatre also plans to stage Mikhail Roshchek's play, "The Twine", which he specially wrote for the Sovremennik Company. Natalya KUROVA

LITERARY PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

A meeting between a delegation of prominent British writers and their Soviet colleagues recently took place in Moscow. The literature actively influences the development of society? Can books change anything? Can they serve as a medium for knowing more about man and the world? What are the mutual links between literature and the mass media? These are only a few of the problems discussed at the meeting.

The topicality of such dialogue is particularly obvious in conditions of the present-day aggravated international situation and the growing threat of nuclear disaster, when the consciousness and social responsibility of a writer acquires particular importance. This was recognized by all the delegates.

Whereas this was the first meeting between Soviet and British authors, meetings of this kind with American writers have become a regular thing. Six such meetings, alternatingly in the United States and the Soviet Union, have already taken place.

Yuri Verchenko, Secretary of the Board of the USSR Union of Writers, says that these meetings are one of the most important links in the orbit of international relations maintained by the Soviet writers' organization.

Another Soviet poet at the Mallarmé Academy

Soviet poet Yevgeny Vinokurov has been elected member of the Mallarmé Academy.

The Academy, which was founded in 1937, has thirty members. Among its foreign

corresponding members are well-known poets of our time as Lawrence Durrell, Vassil Alekandre, Yannis Ritsis and Andrei Voznesensky.

MELODIES OF INDIA

A show-case of records from India has opened in Baku, capital of Azerbaijan.

The choice is vast: every year the Melodia firm gets from India 60,000 records. Some of them are known to the buyers featuring songs and tunes from

popular Indian films. Great interest are recordings of folk songs and classical music.

The show features works by the People's Artist of the USSR, laureate of the Jawahar Nehru International award, Abdulqayyum from his devoted to India.



This picture was taken by our reporter Vladimir Babitskiy at a concert of Nicaraguan artists at the Variety Theatre in Moscow. This folklore dance ensemble is on its first tour of the Soviet Union. Its programme includes dances, music and songs of the Nicaraguan people. The group is led by Irene Lopez.

WHAT'S ON!

October 2-5

THEATRES

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). Guest performances by the Malyuzhskaya Opera and Ballet Theatre from Kirghizia: 2 — Bolshoi, "Mephistopheles" (opera), 3 — Bolshoi, "Macbeth" (ballet). 4 — A concert by prominent artists from Kirghizia. Bolshoi Theatre performance: 5 — Heretel, "Vain Precautions" (ballet). Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 3 — Pugnol, Gile, Vasilenko, "Emeralds" (ballet), 4 — Khrennikov, "Don Quixote" (opera), 5 — Yurovsky, "The Criminal's Soliloquy" (ballet). Operetta Theatre (Pushkinskaya St.). 3 — Cocca, "Lee Parant's Terribles" (performance by the Soviet Army Theatre). 4 — Paltamash, "An Old Comedy". 5 — Milyutina, "Girls in a Flurry".

FILMS

Accomplices (Gorky Film Studio, USSR). About the difficult fate of a young man, former criminal.

EXHIBITIONS

Pushkin Museum of the Arts (12 Volkonskaya St.). "Pushkin and the Russian People" exhibition. 15th-19th centuries. Paintings from the collection of doctor Valentin Vasilko (Moscow) are on display. Daily, except Mondays, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. Metro Kropotkinskaya.

SPORTS

Chess. House of Unions (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 3 and 5 — World title match. Anatoly Karpov (USSR) vs Gari Kasparov (USSR). 1 p.m. both days.

WEATHER

October 2-5

In Moscow, city and region, cloudy weather with clear spells and no rain. Morning and night minima 10 to 15°C, maxima 15 to 18°C. Wind, SW, 2-5 mps.

TRANSPORT HOURS

Metro 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks.

Trolleybuses 5 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 4 kopeks.

Buses 5 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks.

Trams 5 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks.

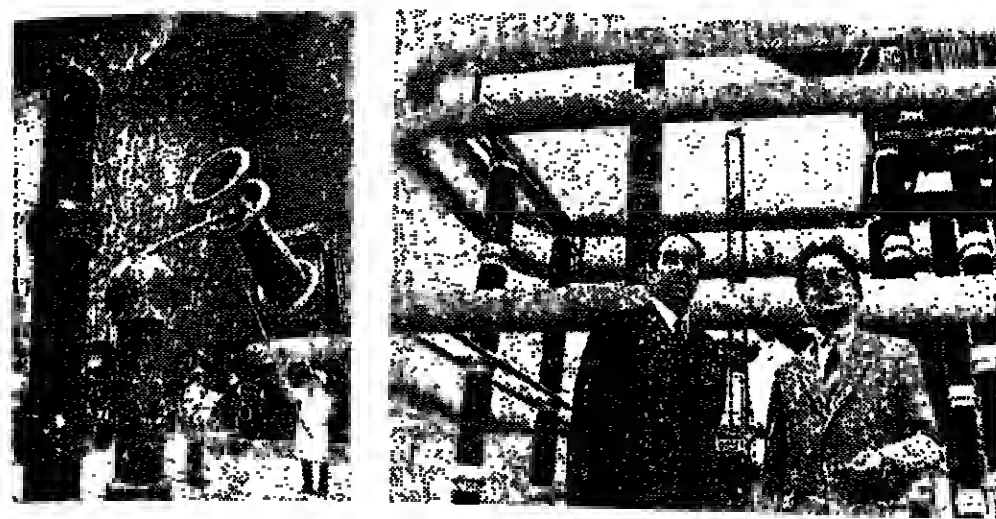
Tram 14-hour service, twenty kopeks on the meter to begin, plus 10 kopeks per kilometre.

Ordering a 24-hour service. Telephone 725-00-00.

Communal cabs (over 40 routes in the city) 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. Fare 15 kopeks.

BUSINESS

Tour goods for Soviet customers



The staff of the Leningrad research institute for transmission of high voltage DC electric current over long distances has been working for more than 20 years in close cooperation with GDR specialists. The GDR exports high-voltage equipment to the USSR. In the current five-year plan period (1981-85) the four firms in Dresden have prepared for the Leningrad institute a set of equipment, including a pulse-voltage generator and a cascade of high voltage transformers equipped with automatic measuring systems. Soviet scientists use them for trials connected with the building and maintenance of superhigh voltage transmission lines.

Pictures show: A GDR high-voltage transformer being used to test equipment for transmission lines under construction. Nikolai Tikhonov, head of research, Correspondence. Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and winner of the USSR State Prize (left), and O. Johann Spielberg (right), chief designer of the Tour firm.

Days of Danish Technology in Moscow

Days of Danish Technology will take place between October 2 and 5. Danish firms have specially held such events in the USSR. The previous Days took place in 1982.

The programme of the Days includes a scientific-technical exposition and an exhibition of various equipment and instruments manufactured by the 31 firms among them: Ambyro, Bofors, Olo, Grindstad, Hoyer, Sva Atomizer, Oficon, Storno and others.

The exhibition will show scientific instruments and medical technology, control systems and microcomputer technology, gear equipment and radio telephones. Also to be exhibited are machines and equipment for food and chemical industries, shipbuilding, the processing of industrial refuse, as well as electric machines for post offices, refrigeration installations and air conditioners.

A CMEA countries exposition

"CAMEXPO-84" is the name for the first joint CMEA countries exposition to open in Mexico City on November 9 to last for a fortnight.

The expo will show the most important fields of the CMEA economic, scientific and technological cooperation. There will

be special sections on "Fuel-energy raw materials", "Specialization and joint production in CMEA", "Agriculture", "Intercom", "Developing countries and CMEA. Training of personnel", "CMEA and Latin America, CMEA and Mexico".

bus, 10 a.m. to 11 a.m. to 8 p.m. Metro Arbatskaya, Bus 59, Trolleybus 2.

CONCERT HALLS

Olympic Sports Complex (Dnepro Prospekt Mirn.). 3, 4, 5 — The Neoton pop group, 4 m. Hungary. Starting 8 p.m. and 8.30 p.m.

Dynamo Palace of Sport (28 Luchinskaya St.). 5 — A concert by young variety performers. Express ensemble and the "You and I".

SPORTS

Chess. House of Unions (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 3 and 5 — World title match. Anatoly Karpov (USSR) vs Gari Kasparov (USSR). 1 p.m. both days.

Football. Lenin Central Stadium. 3 — UEFA Cup. 1/32 final. Second match. Spartak (Moscow, USSR) vs Odense (Denmark). 7 p.m. Spartak outplayed Odense (5-1) in the first match.

Ice Hockey. Small Sports Arce (Luzhnik). 2 — Moscow Spartak vs Sverdlovsk Avtomobilist. 8.45 p.m.

Racing. Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.). 3 and 5 — Racing and trotting. 8 p.m. (both days).

WEATHER

October 2-5

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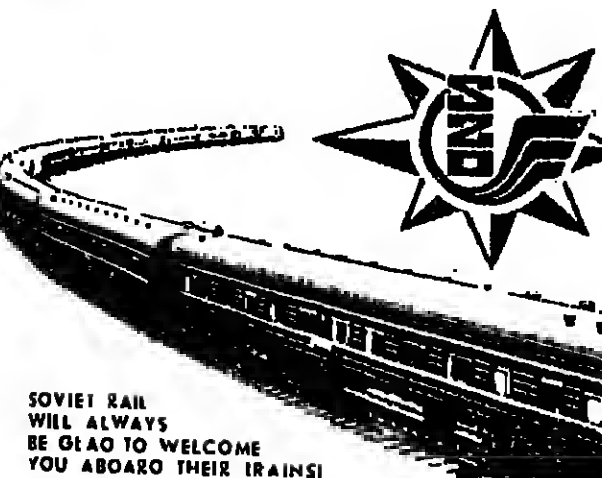
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SOVIET RAILWAYS

SOVIET AZERBAIJAN AT THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE CENTRE

The Centre for International Trade, Scientific and Technical Relations with Foreign Countries in Moscow is holding Days of Azerbaijan, a Soviet republic in the Caucasus. It is being organized by the FTO Sovintek. The holding of Days of Soviet republics has become a good tradition. These events will afford representatives of business communities of foreign countries the opportunity to have a better knowledge of achievements made by the constituent republics in culture, and of the customs and everyday life of the Soviet people. They also promote friendly relations.

At present Soviet Azerbaijan exports 360 products ranging from traditional petrochemical to the most sophisticated machines and equipment to 80 foreign countries. Azerbaijani scientists and specialists design and carry out several projects jointly with their colleagues in socialist and developing countries. Students from seventy countries are receiving higher and special technical education in Azerbaijani colleges and universities. The Days of Azerbaijan will continue till October 10.

Contacts and contracts

© In Warsaw, a Soviet-Polish agreement has been signed on further cooperation in oilfield construction. Under the agreement, the two countries are to produce a number of civilian aircraft, including those for use in agriculture, as well as make joint deliveries of materials and aviation technologies.

Philately



The USSR Ministry of Communications has launched into circulation a postal stamp dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the Socialist Revolution in Bulgaria. The nominal price is 8 kopeks. Another stamp (right) has been issued in honour of the 10th anniversary of the Ethiopian Revolution. The nominal price is 8 kopeks.

Anniversary stamps

Visiting the president

For several weeks one of many halls at the Palazzo del Quirinale in Rome served as a studio for the Soviet artist Ilya Glazunov while he painted a portrait of Italy's President Alessandro Pertini.

"Before starting work on a new portrait I feel on edge just like an actor does before going on stage," said the artist. "It is very important for me to feel the inner tones of the human soul, to understand his character and appreciate him psychologically. First of all, I should decide and see to my mind what the future portrait should be like, how to portray personality, whether it be a BAM builder or a Nicaraguan freedom fighter. I had the same feeling when I painted portraits of other famous political figures of our time: Indira Gandhi, Fidel Castro, Salvador Allende, Urho Kekkonen and others.

"Every time I have the opportunity of painting portraits of such bright personalities," the artist continues, "the particularly interesting and difficult task for me is to combine two aspects — conveying the intimacy of the inner world and the person's social role, his great responsibility for the country he leads.

"When I first met Alessandro Pertini, we had a long chat about art and literature; the president is very appreciative of our culture. During our talk I managed to form an image of this interesting and unusual person whose long life has been associated with the underground, guerrilla struggle and fascist torture-chambers. I was eager to start work."

The artist portrayed Alessandro Pertini standing, deep in thought, with slight smile. His eyes are particularly striking — they are kind and tired eyes of a man who has suffered much. And still they look youthfully bright.

To Mexico with 'Raymonda'

The Ballet Company of the Moscow Bolshoi Theatre has started a tour of Mexico. For the first time, foreign audiences are to see Glazunov's "Raymonda" staged by the theatre. This ballet has been included in the programme of performances in its entirety to Mexico City. In other places, the

Bolshoi Ballet Company will show scenes from "Raymonda", as well as from Tchaikovsky's "Swan Lake", Adam's "Giselle", and some concert items. After a tour of the provinces, the Bolshoi Company will again return to Mexico City, where it will end its tour by showing the programme of the end of October.



Sh. Akumukhamadov, "A Portrait of Turkish Film Actor, Khudzho Ovezgeli". © F. Yesengaliyev, "Kara-Kalpak Woman".